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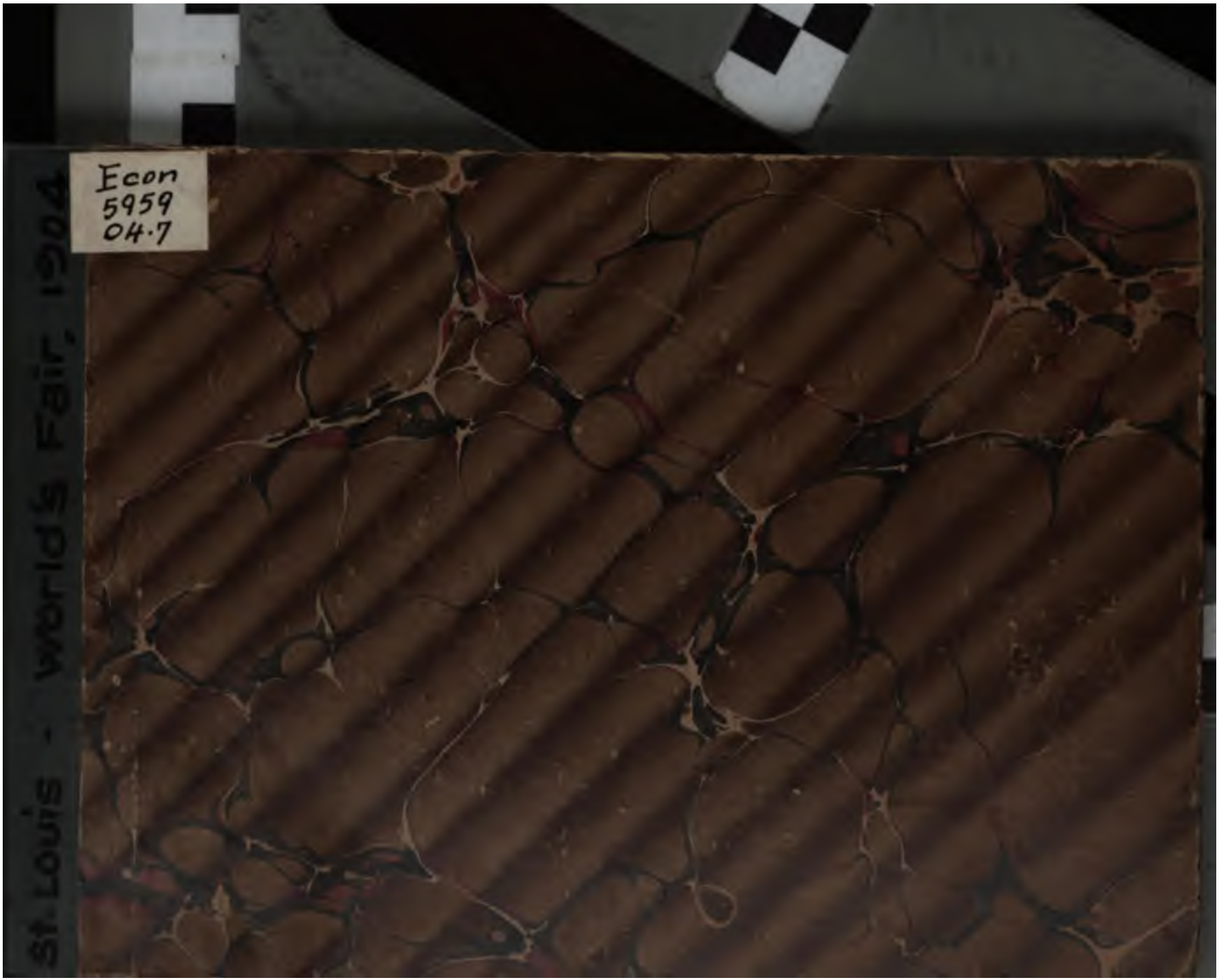
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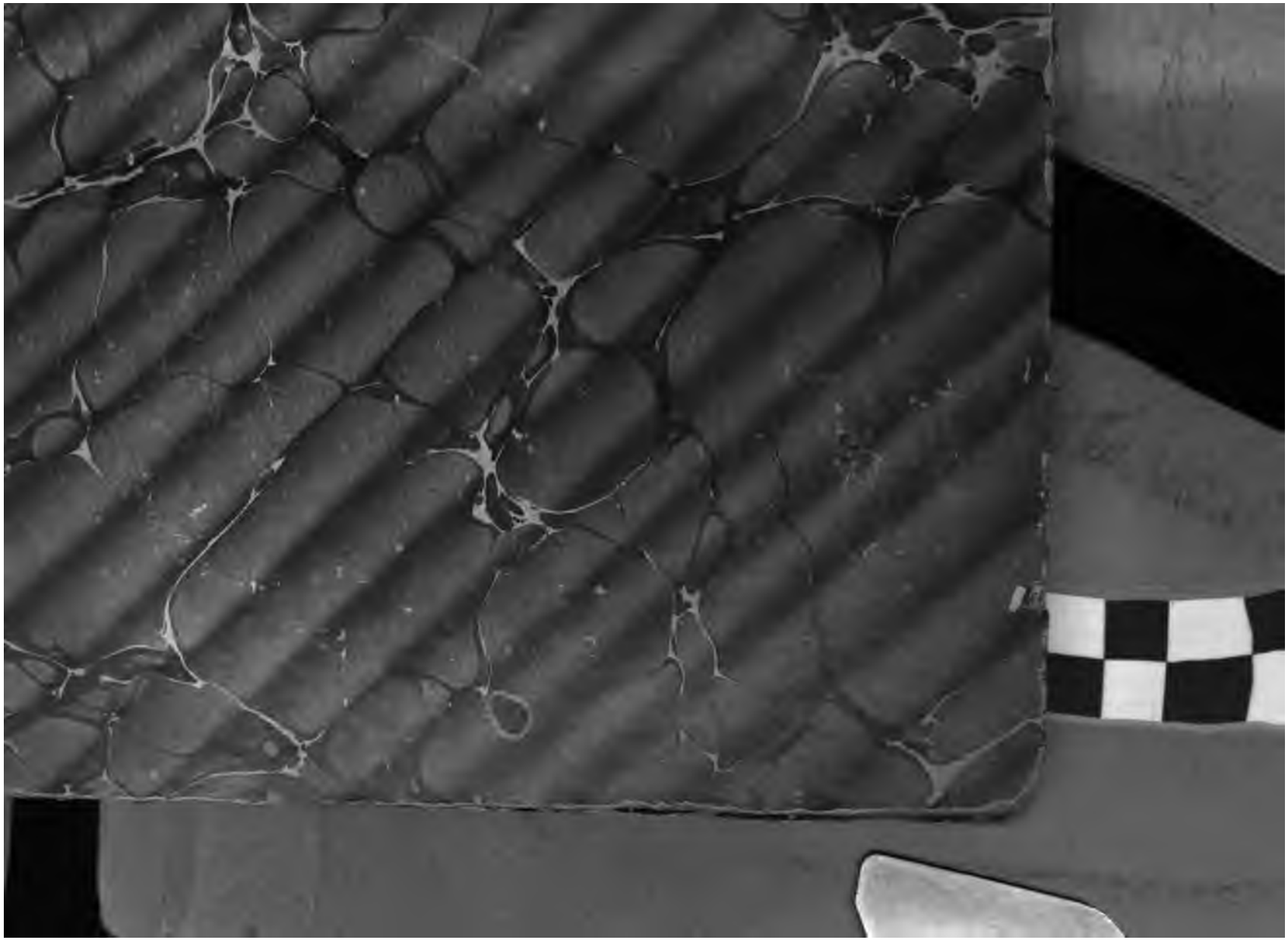
St. Louis - World's Fair, 1904



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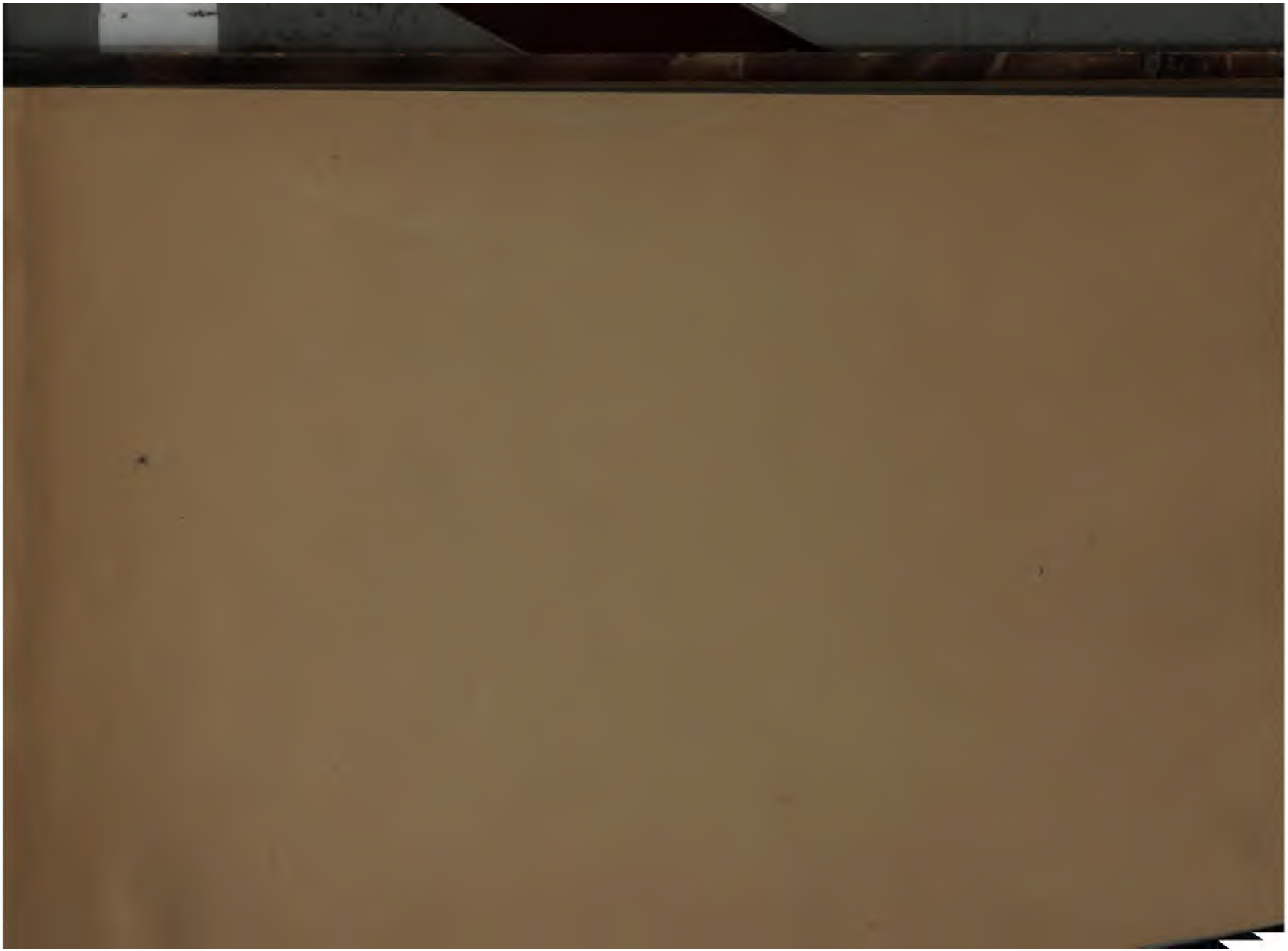

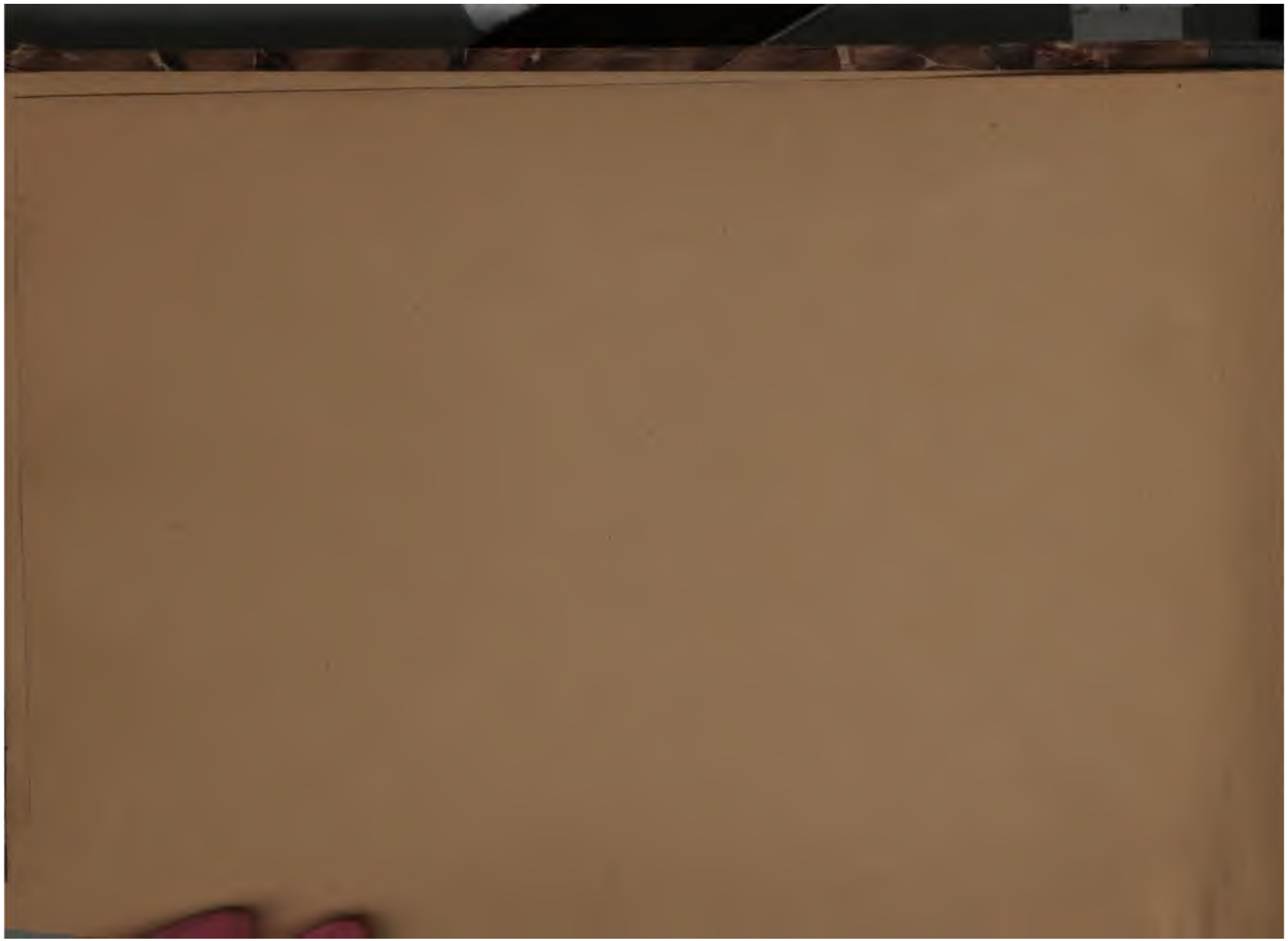

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THE WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS

1904

BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS *of the* LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
WITH SHORT PEN SKETCHES.

Econ 5959.04.7

The World's Fair

St. Louis, U. S. A.

1904.

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

A BOOK OF BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, ILLUSTRATING THE GREAT ENTERPRISE IN ITS IMPORTANT FEATURES, WITH PORTRAITS OF OFFICERS AND BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF BUILDINGS, ETC.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Published by
ROBERT ALLAN REID,
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

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LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT.

This very graceful and beautiful monument, emblematic of the Louisiana Purchase, stands in the broad boulevard which bisects the main group of Exposition Palaces. It is 100 feet high, the shaft being 17 feet in diameter. The base is 55 feet in diameter. The crowning statue is Peace, calling the nations of the world together in friendly competition.

PALACE OF ART

This majestic architectural group consists of four great pavilions, three of which have a total northern frontage of 435 feet. The central building, 349 by 185 feet, is of fire proof construction. It contains a large hall for statuary, 94 by 157 feet, with galleries on either side for paintings and other precious art works. The side pavilions are each 200 by 422 feet, containing many galleries. The fourth building is a hall of statuary and the group is arranged so as to form a large central court. The site is upon the wooded plateau, sixty feet above the general level of the main group of buildings, just behind the Festival Hall and Terrace of States above the Cascade gardens. The cost of the Palace of Art exceeds $1,500,000.

WEST FRONT, PALACE OF EDUCATION.

The Palace of Education has the general shape of a keystone, with a northern facade 788 feet in length and a southern facade 450 feet in length. The two equal sides are 525 feet each. The building covers about nine acres of ground. The style of architecture is modern classic, and a magnificent colonnade surrounds the building, giving it dignity and beauty. The height of these columns is 50 feet. The building is near the cascade gardens and is surrounded by the lagoon system. The approach is over ornamental bridges. The building cost $410,000. It is the first building solely for educational exhibits ever erected at an international exposition.

PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The Palace of Liberal Arts is one of the stateliest of the many great Exposition structures. The style of architecture is the French Renaissance but it adheres very closely to classic lines. The architects have depended largely on sculpture in the decoration of the building, refraining from the over-use of stereotyped architectural ornamentation. The main facade is 750 feet long with a center pavilion and two end pavilions, each of which, on the fronts, forms an elegant entrance. The main entrance is in the form of a hemi-cycle with circular colonnades. This building cost $475,000.

PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

the main gateway. It is on the

PALACE OF MACHINERY.

The Palace of Machinery is 525 by 1000 feet. The architectural features are its many graceful towers. The great power plant, developing nearly 40,000 horse-power, is situated in the western end of the building. From the great switchboard on the western wall, all the power used for lighting, driving exhibit machines and for the pumps for cascades is controlled. The Palace of Machinery is south of the Transportation Palace, and west of the Palace of Electricity. The cost of this palace was $466,987.

PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

Never at an Exposition has such a magnificent building been set apart for Electricity. It fronts upon the Grand Basin. It is entirely surrounded by lagoons and is reached by bridges. The building is in the shape of a keystone, its shortest side, about 450 feet, facing the south; the two equal sides are 525 feet, and the north front is 758 feet. It covers about nine acres. Groups of Columns are striking features of its several facades. The building cost is $399,940.

PALACE OF HORTICULTURE.

This is the largest building ever erected at an American Exposition for Horticultural Exhibits. It is 630 feet long with an extreme width of 400 feet. The central and western portions of the buildings are designed to accommodate the displays of fruits and their products, machinery, implements and devices used in fruit culture. The eastern end of the structure is glazed to serve the needs of the indoor plant displays. Cold storage and other rooms are provided in the basement.

PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

Placed symmetrically with the Palace of Manufactures in the "Main Picture," the Palace of Varied Industries is one of the larger of the Exposition buildings. The Palace has the same proportions as the Palace of Manufactures, 525 by 1200 feet, covering fourteen acres. At the corners are domed towers, and the important entrances are lofty and imposing. The cost of this, one of the most magnificent of the many Exposition palaces, was $[illegible].

GOVERNMENT FISHERIES PAVILION.

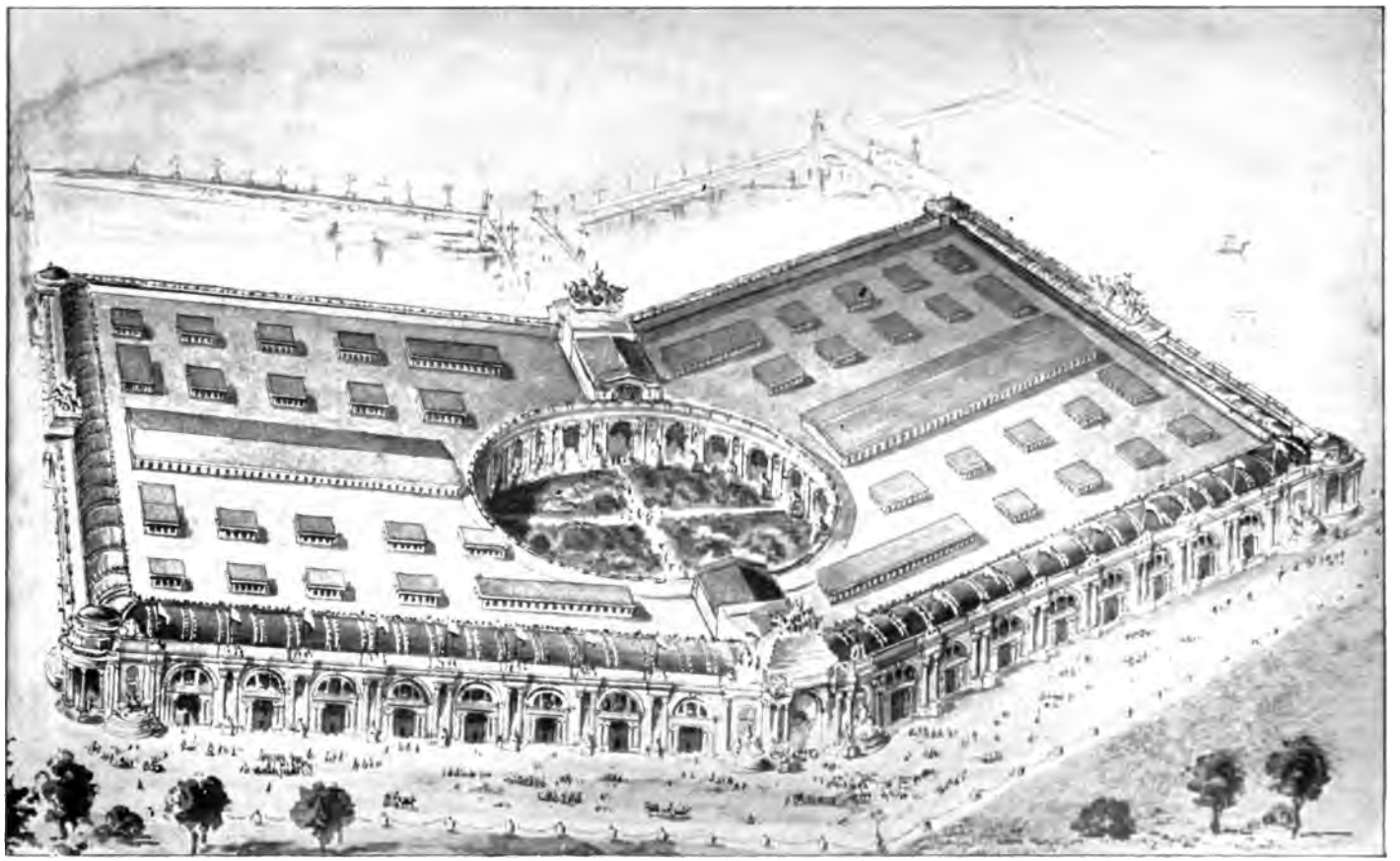
This attractive building stands 177 feet southwest from the United States Government Building. It is 136 feet square and its foundation is 18 feet below that of the larger building. A monumental flight of steps connects the two structures. There are colonnades on all four sides of the pavilion, and the interior is arranged so as to give the visitor an opportunity to view with advantage the living specimens of fish from the various lakes and rivers and the coasts of the United States. There will also be specimens from the island possessions of the United States. The specimens will be shown in great glass tanks lighted from above, the observer looking through the glass sides from darkened passageways. Implements and apparatus for fishing will also be shown in this building.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

High upon the wooded plateau, south of the main group of Exposition Palaces, stands the building containing the principal exhibits of the United States Government. This great building is 764 feet long, with central and end pavilions, 250 feet long. The building between the pavilions is 175 feet wide. The central pavilion with the colonnades forms a loggia fifteen feet wide and 524 feet long, overlooking the Exposition. A dome, ninety-three feet in diameter, is a feature of the roof. The interior is free of columns. The approximate cost is $[illegible].

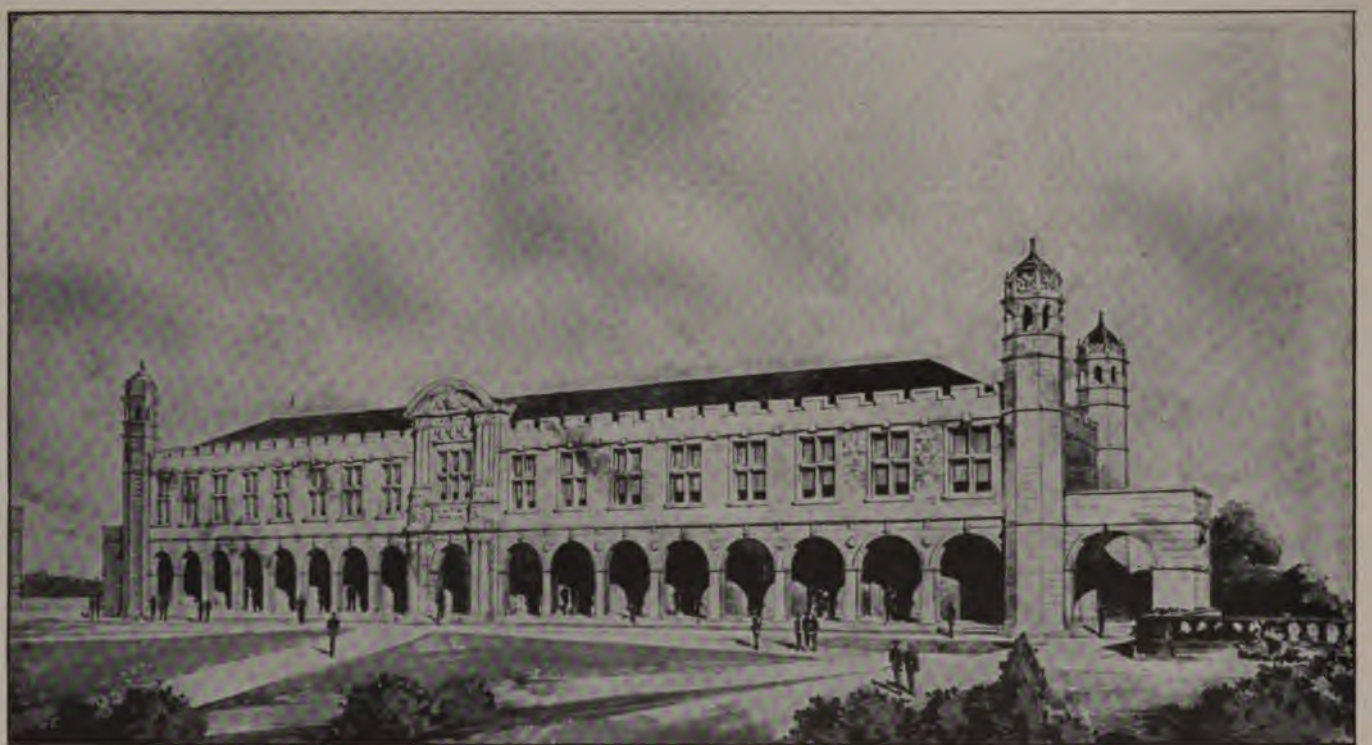
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The Administration Building is built of pink Missouri granite, with Bedford, Ind., limestone trimmings. The style is Tudor Gothic. The many grotesque carvings in stone belong to the Tudor style and age. The building is fire-proof and contains over fifty large office rooms. It is occupied by President Francis, Secretary Stevens, Director of Exhibits Skiff and the chiefs of the exhibit departments and assistants. The offices of the Director of Exploitation, the Press and Publicity Department and the Director of Concessions and Admissions are also here. *The building cost $250,000 and* will be the Administration building of Washington University after the Exposition



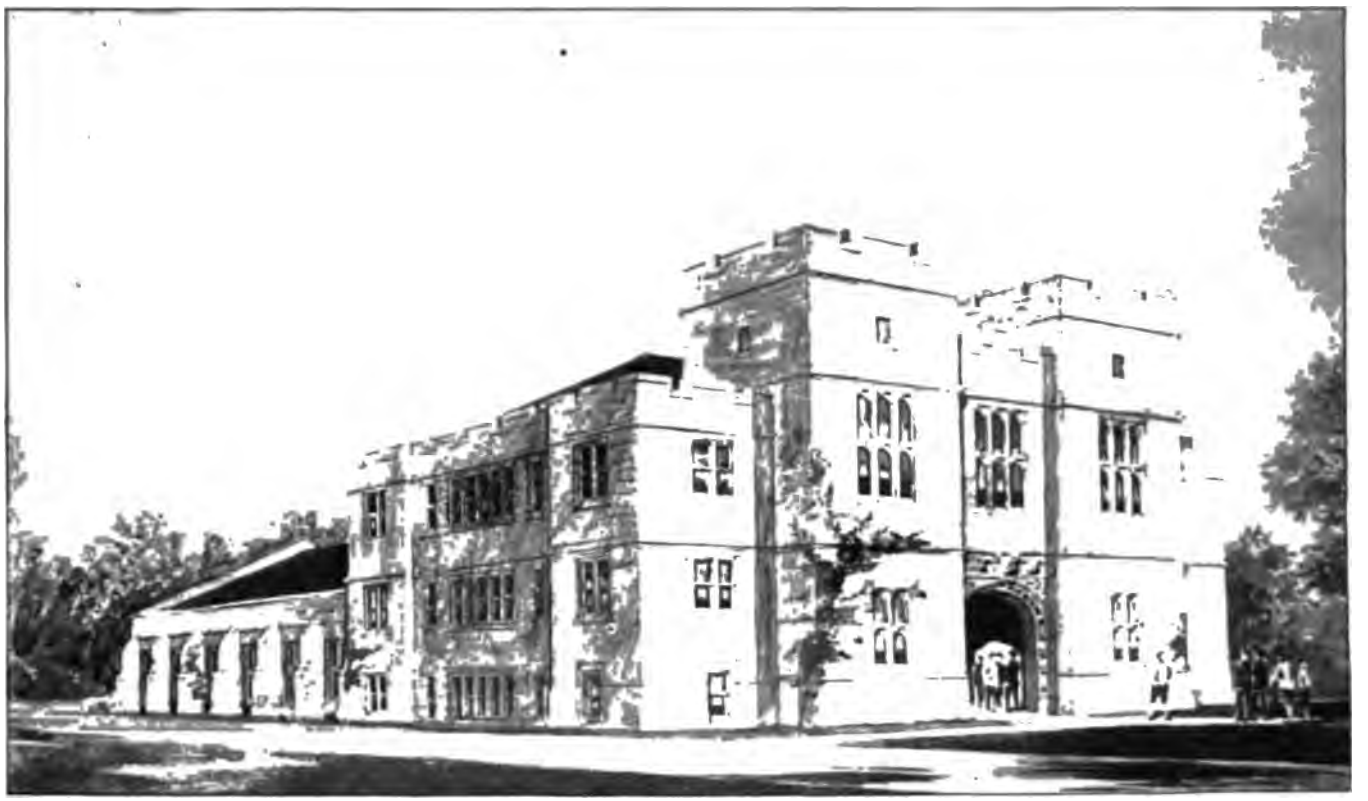
BIRDSEYE VIEW PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

This view is from a point northeast of the World's Fair grounds and is the first engraving made to give an adequate idea of the immense proportions of the Exposition palaces. The building covers 14 acres.



HALL OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

This building is one of the permanent structures used by the Universal Exposition and has just been completed at a cost of $250,000. It is 257 feet long and 46 feet deep. Extending back from the center of the building is an Assembly room 100 feet long and 41 feet wide. There are thus afforded in the building five large assembly halls, four of which are 110 feet by 46 feet and the fifth 100 feet by 41 feet. The halls will be used for the International Congresses which will be held in connection with the Exposition.



PHYSICAL CULTURE BUILDING.

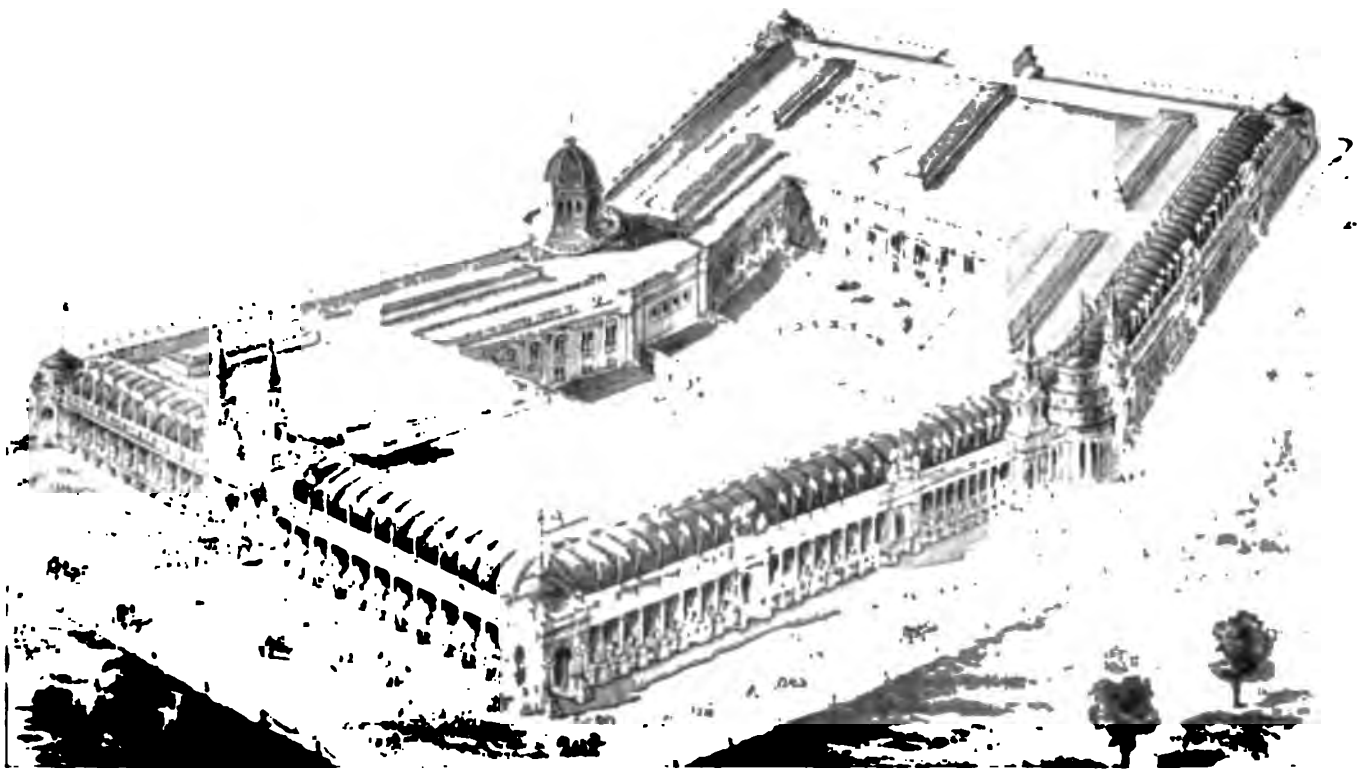
This solid structure of Missouri granite is one of the buildings erected for Washington University, but used by the World's Fair for the Physical Culture exhibit and as the head quarters for athletic interests. The building is 90 by 152 feet and stands in the extreme western part of the World's Fair grounds. Adjacent to this building is the athletic field with the track. Seats for 25,000 spectators are provided, and ample room has been set aside for the athletic events. The great Olympic games of 1904 and many other contests will be held here.

ICULTURE.

The exhibits in this department include all the common field crops as well as fibers used in manufactures, all the cereal foods and provisions produced on the farm. Special exhibits will be made of corn, tobacco, rice, cotton, sugar beets, etc., intending to show the best varieties and conditions most favorable to their profitable production. The Palace of Horticulture is a near neighbor on the south, and the two buildings stand in the midst of a great garden of 62 acres devoted to outdoor exhibits.

CORNER VIEW PALACE OF EDUCATION.

This engraving serves to illustrate the elaborate character of the Exposition architecture. The Corinthian columns supply a classic outline, and the screen wall, back of the colonnades, gives opportunity for mural decoration. Color is used at the Exposition chiefly upon the walls in shadow and not upon exposed exteriors. There are many of these loggias throughout the Exposition.



BIRDSEYE VIEW PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

This birds-eye view, like that of the Manufactures Building upon another page here presented, gives an idea of the vast proportions of the World's Fair buildings. The two buildings, covering a total of about [illegible] acres, are devoted to the exhibits of the Department of Manufactures.

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MAIN ENTRANCE, PALACE OF ART.

The imposing architecture of the Palaces of Art is strongly illustrated in the accompanying engraving, showing the **main entrance** to the **central one** of the three magnificent palaces. This is designed to be a permanent building, being constructed of fire-proof **materials with heavy** foundations and thick walls. The building is 318 by 168 feet. In the rear of this building is the **International Hall** of Statuary, 100 by 150 feet. Elsewhere an engraving shows the three larger art palaces **which have** *a total frontage of* 836 feet. A total of 136 galleries is provided in the three buildings.

LOUISIANA STATE BUILDING.

The Cabildo or town house, a reproduction of which the State of Louisiana will erect at the World's Fair, is prized by the people of the Lower Mississippi Valley on account of its many historical associations. It was built in 1794 by Don Andreas Almonaster Y Roxas, an Andalusian of noble birth. He amassed a fortune in the new world, and spent it in the erection of fine buildings for public uses. In the Cabildo, the transfer of sovereignty of the great Louisiana territory, from Spain to France and France to the United States, took place in 1803.

COLORADO.

KANSAS.

STATE BUILDINGS.

ARKANSAS.

NEW KENTUCKY HOME.

Nearly forty states and territories are represented in the group of state buildings, many by very extensive structures. The variety of design is particularly pleasing and all the buildings are finely appointed.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GOLDEN JUBILEE PRESENTS.

Tendered by King Edward to President Francis for Exhibition at the World's Fair, as a part of the Exhibit of Great Britain.

SPECIMENS OF DECORATIVE STATUARY FOR BUILDINGS.

"LIGHT." BY BELA H. PRATT.
PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

"MUSIC." BY GEORGE E. BISSELL.
PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

"INDUSTRY OF WOMAN." BY ANTONIN C. SKODIK.
PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

PENNSYLVANIA. OHIO

STATE BUILDINGS.

IOWA. ILLINOIS.

The hospitality of the states is expressed in the many beautiful pavilions upon the Plaza of States. Within these stately buildings the people from all parts of our country will exchange greetings.

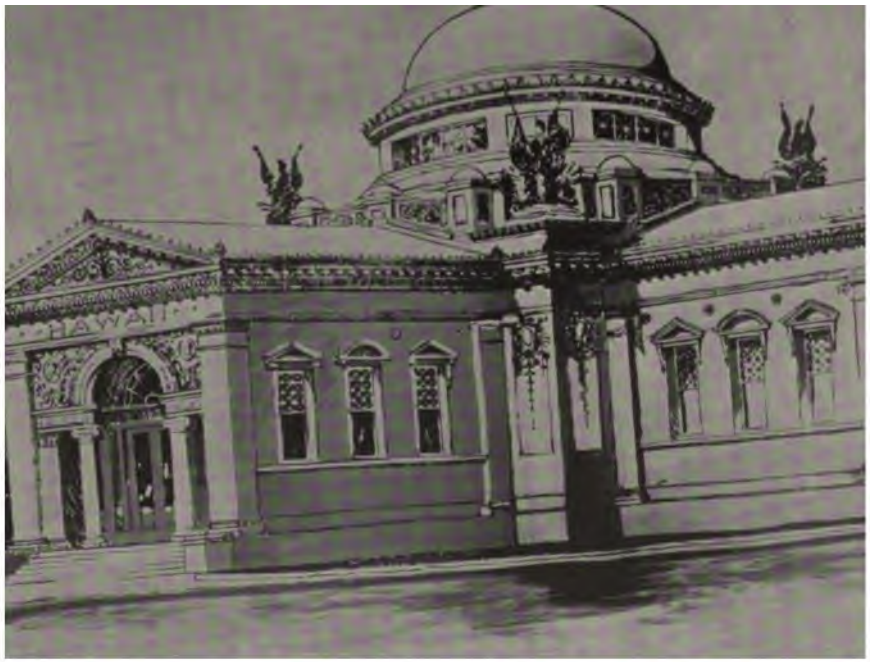
PART OF STATUARY FOR THE TERRACE OF STATES.

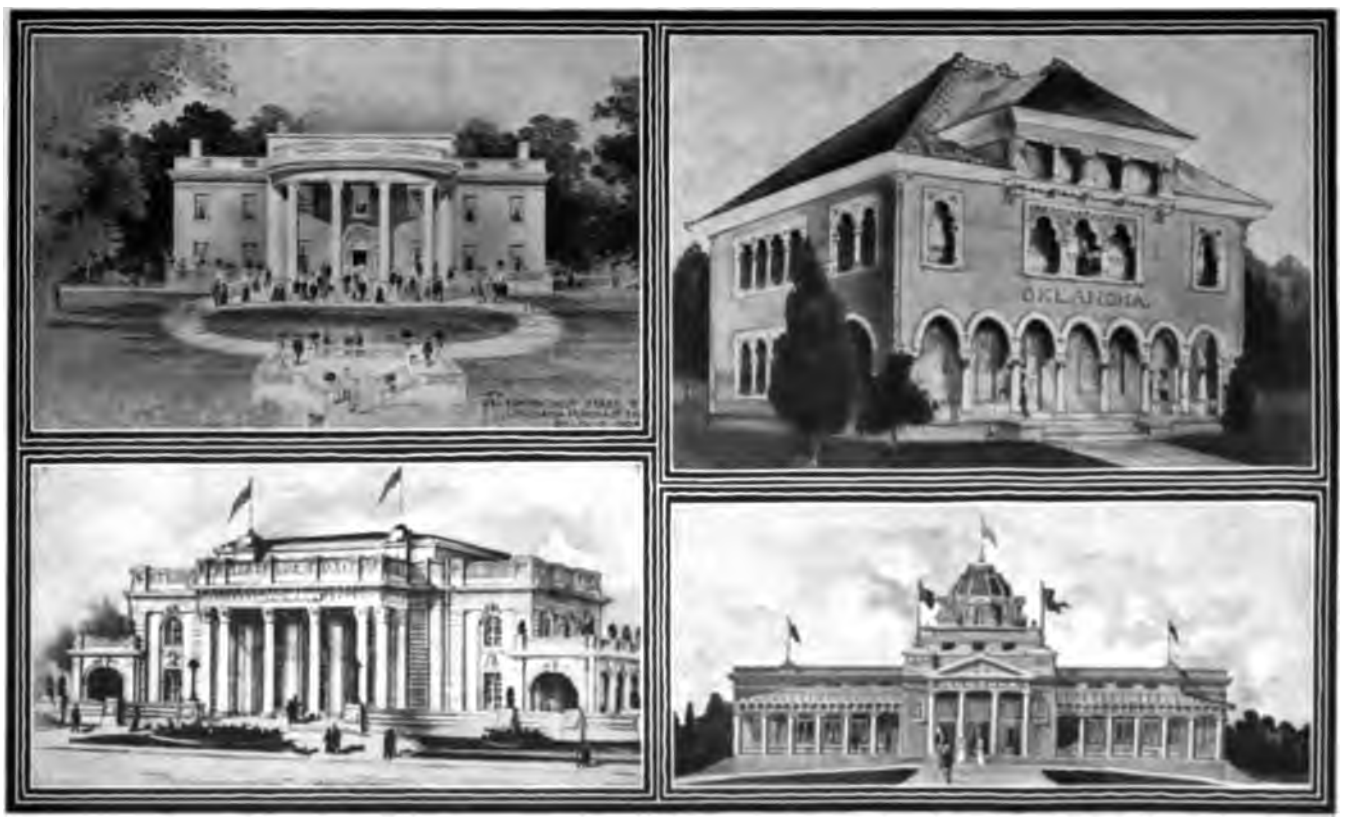
"NORTH DAKOTA [illegible]

"KANSAS BY ADOLPH A. WEINMAN

"MONTANA [illegible]

"INDIAN TERRITORY [illegible] A. WEBER.





CONNECTICUT

INDIANA.

STATE BUILDINGS.

OKLAHOMA

MONTANA.

Great diversity of architecture is to be noted in the different state buildings. Nearly every design has special significance, either from historical association or state characteristics.

OFFICERS OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

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SOUTH AND EAST FRONTS, PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

GREATEST OF ALL EXPOSITIONS.

LIFE, COLOR, MOTION, DEMONSTRATION—FEATURES IN WHICH THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1904 WILL DIFFER FROM AND SURPASS ALL OTHERS.

When we compare the World's Fair of 1904 with other expositions we begin somewhat to discover its vastness and magnificence. No sketch of this stupendous enterprise can worthily portray its many glories. Figures have their definite meaning and facts their convincing force, but the mind does not readily grasp their full significance. Therefore the need of study if one would understand the many-sided character of this great undertaking.

The first point of comparison is in the area of the Exposition site. The World's Fair at St. Louis has 1240 acres; at the Chicago exposition there were but 633 acres; at Paris 336; at the Pan American exposition at Buffalo 300; at the Centennial at Philadelphia 236; at the Trans-Mississippi at Omaha 150.

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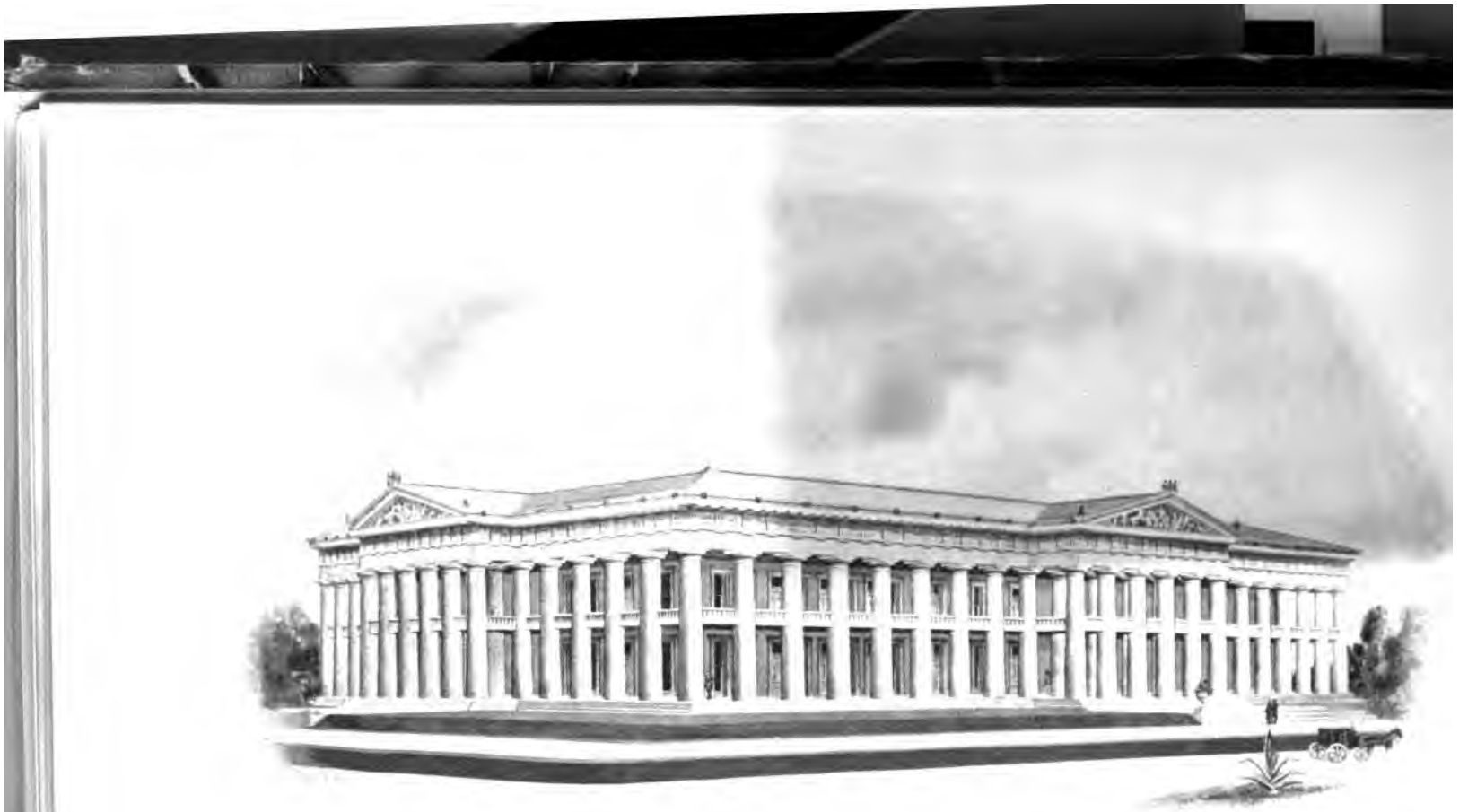
The area covered by the principal exhibit palaces at St. Louis is 128 acres. At Chicago it was 82 acres; Buffalo 15 acres; Omaha 9 acres. Chicago had few outdoor exhibits; St. Louis will have about 100 acres of exhibits in the open. In point of exhibit space the Exposition at St. Louis is more than ten times larger than the Pan American Exposition.

Chicago used 12,000 horse-power for propelling the machinery of the Exposition, driving the Intramural railway, pumping water for fountains and other uses. The Pan-American Exposition used about 8000 horse-power. At St. Louis more than 40,000 horse-power will be used for the wonderful electric effects, the cascades and fountains and for driving railways and machinery. About half of this power will be generated by the engines and dynamos on exhibition by manufacturers; the other half by the exposition power plant. Among the exhibits will be an 8000 horse-power turbine or rotary steam engine and other turbine engines of



TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY.

The fraternal organizations of the United States have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the World's Fair to show their great strength in a way that will impress the public. Early in 1901 the idea was suggested that a great Temple of Fraternity be built, under whose roof the members of all fraternal societies might find a welcome during the Exposition. The $200,000 necessary for its construction comes from millions of members. The beautiful design, by Thomas J. Prosser, is in the form of a Greek Temple, 200 by 300 feet, and it contains eighty rooms.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

MARTIN H. GLYNN, VICE-PRES., NEW YORK. JOHN F. MILLER, INDIANA. WM. LINDSAY, KENTUCKY. JOSEPH FLORY, SECY. FREDERICK A. BETTS, CONNECTICUT. PHILIP D. STATE ARKANSAS.
JOHN M. THURSTON, NEBRASKA. THOMAS H. CARTER, PRES., MONTANA. JOHN M. ALLEN, MISSISSIPPI. GEO. W. McBRIDE, OREGON.

The act of Congress, March 3, 1901, granting $5,000,000 from the United States Treasury in aid of the World's Fair, provided for a commission of nine **members to represent** the Government and to pass upon plans for expenditures under the act. This commission is made up of men of national prominence, **representing widely separated** *parts of the country.*

TION PALACE.

The exhibits include carriages and wheelwrights' work, automobiles and cycles. Saddlery and harness are allotted another group. In the railway group are rolling stock, bridges, tunnels, construction and maintenance equipment, brakes, signals, shops, snow plows, yards, stations, freight houses and terminal facilities, electric and other railways. Material and equipment used in the mercantile marine form another group, and the equipment of the naval service another. The last group is devoted to aerial navigation, dirigible airships, etc.

RHODE ISLAND. CALIFORNIA.

STATE BUILDINGS.

WEST VIRGINIA. NEW YORK.

At this great Exposition, States that are widely separated elbow one another on the Plaza of States, affording an opportunity for neighborly *intercourse* and the cultivation of patriotic ideas and sentiments.

PART OF STATUARY FOR THE TERRACE OF STATES.

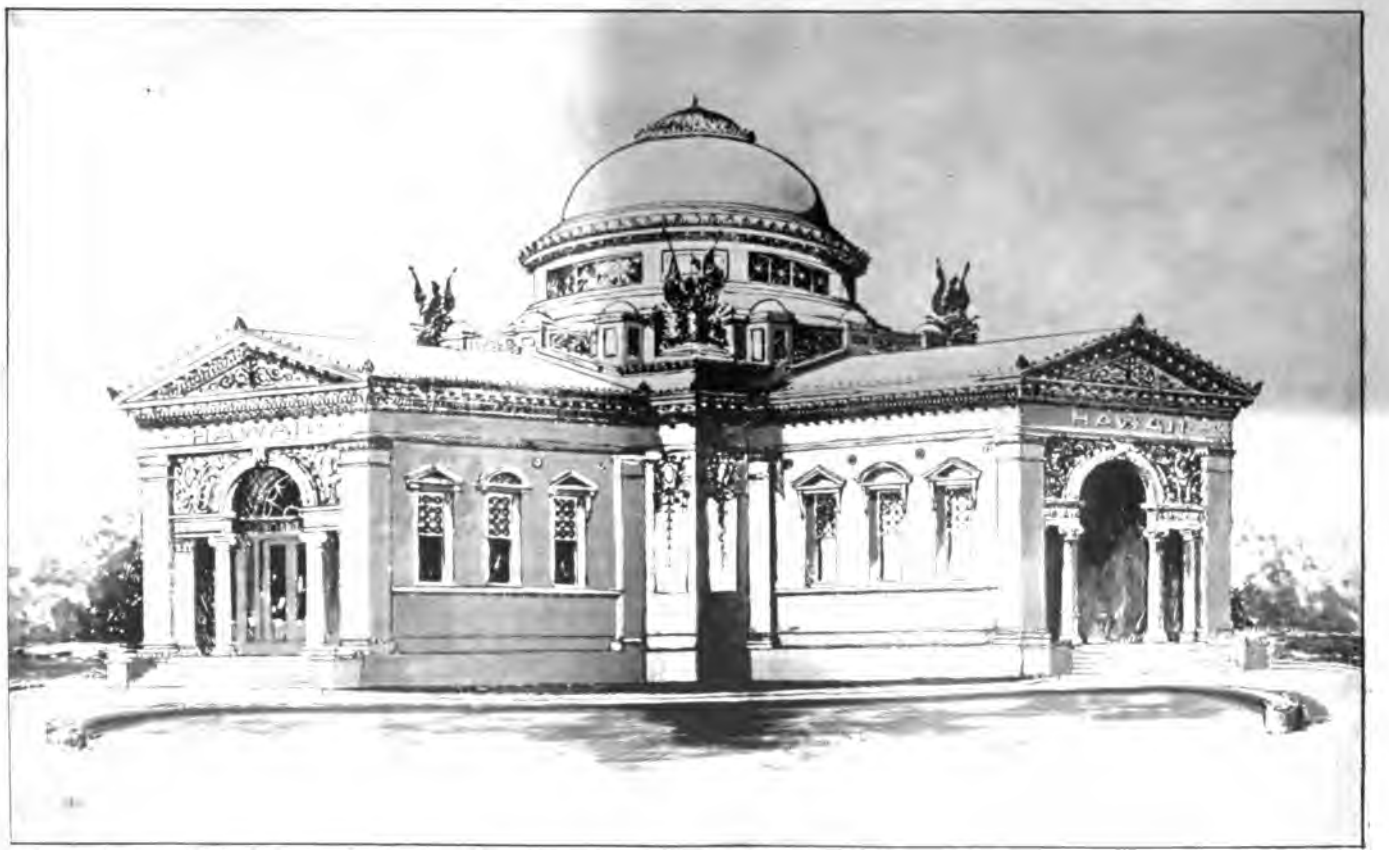
"North Dakota." By Bruno L. Zimm.

"Indian Territory." By L. A. Heber.

"Kansas." By Adolph A. Weinman.

"Montana." By Arthur L. Brook.

"Nebraska." By F. M. Palmer.



HAWAIIAN BUILDING.

The island territory of Hawaii has prepared to take part in the World's Fair in a manner befitting its importance. Within the memory of persons now living, the Hawaiian islands have been settled by highly civilized people. This is the first opportunity, since coming under the *United States* Government, which these islands have had to make an adequate exhibit of their resources, industries *and other evidences of enlightened* progress. O. G. Traphagen of Honolulu is the architect.

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"APOTHEOSIS OF ST. LOUIS."

EQUESTRIAN STATUE IN GRAND COURT.

smaller capacity; a 3000 horse-power gas engine; a 5000 horse-power compound horizontal and vertical reciprocating steam engine; a 300 horse-power tangential water-wheel. At the Chicago exposition the largest steam engine was a 2500 horse-power reciprocating engine. The largest gas engine was 10 horse-power, a mere toy compared with one 300 times as powerful to be seen at St. Louis. No exposition has ever shown a turbine engine unless of an experimental machine, because of its very recent perfection and development. It has been the dream of mechanicians for ages – at last realized. The steam for the many prime-movers will be generated in a huge boiler-house a short distance west of the Palace of Machinery and the gas for the various gas engines will be manufactured near by.

The mining display at Chicago was contained in 5.6 acres. At St. Louis the mining exhibit will cover 21 acres, of which 9 acres will be under roof and 12 acres out of doors.

In the department of Live Stock at Chicago 27 acres were devoted to the exhibits. St. Louis has added ten acres so that the exhibit will cover 37 acres. At Chicago the total Live Stock premiums were $132,000; at St. Louis they are $250,000, or nearly double the amount at Chicago.

The Art displays at Chicago had a building covering 4.8 acres; at St. Louis the area of the four art buildings is 5.5 acres and there are 136 galleries, built at a cost of $1,000,000.

A single building contained the exhibits of manufactures and liberal arts at Chicago. Four buildings, covering 40 acres, are devoted to the same exhibits at St. Louis, namely, the palaces of Liberal Arts, Manufactures, Varied Industries and Education. Education was classed with liberal arts at Chicago. At St. Louis it is made the leading department.

But the chief advantage which the Universal Exposition at St. Louis has over the World's Fair at Chicago is in the fact that it comes eleven years later, with eleven years more of the world's marvelous development to draw upon. There will be no repetitions at St. Louis of what was exhibited at Chicago. The world of manufactured products – of machinery, of scientific knowledge and appliances, of educational methods – has changed. The great exposition of 1904 will present an entirely new picture of the world's progress and restless activity.

The Agriculture building at Chicago covered 9.2 acres; at St. Louis the building for agricultural displays covers over 20 acres, being over a third of a mile in length. The Horticulture building at the Chicago Exposition covered 5.7 acres. The building for the same purpose at St. Louis covers 7.1 acres. A distinct advantage at St. Louis is the arrangement of these two departments, which are placed in buildings that

HOUSE OF HOO-HOO.

The organized lumbermen of the United States, for social purposes, call themselves "The Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos." The happy thought **of building** at the World's Fair a social headquarters was suggested, digested and congested. This handsome building is the result. It is **constructed** of wood and staff to correspond with other World's Fair buildings. Its interior is a non-competing exhibit of beautiful **finishing** woods. The membership of the club is 9,999, and the membership fee, $9.99. The membership embraces also those who are associated with the lumber industry, such as mill men, supply men and lumber newspaper men.

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stand near each other in the midst of 60 acres of outdoor exhibits. At Chicago the buildings were widely separated and the ten acres of outdoor exhibits were far from either building. Important among the outdoor exhibits is the great living map of the United States, covering six acres, with walks forming the boundary lines and the States set with economic plants natural to the various States. Around the map are the school gardens, grass garden, plant pathology and plant breeding exhibits, seed production exhibit, fibre plants, cereals and poisonous and medicinal plants. No other exposition ever had features of this kind, because scientific knowledge along these lines had not developed sufficiently a decade ago.

The automobile had not been developed at the time of the Columbian Exposition, and even at the other more recent expositions was largely in an experimental stage. The automobile exhibits and speed and endurance tests at St. Louis in 1904 will form a sensational attraction.

Even more interesting will be the first exhibit of airships ever organized. In addition to the displays of the machines themselves will be the sailing tournament with a grand prize of $100,000, and minor prizes of $50,000 more. The conditions of this unique contest require that the contestants shall sail in a dirigible airship over an L-shaped course and return, the distance not to exceed fifteen miles. The contestant making the best time will be awarded the $100,000. In order to enter the contest the intending aeronaut must have sailed at least one mile in the airship he purposes to use.

At the time of the Columbian Exposition we had no Philippine Islands, no Hawaii or Porto Rico. These insular countries will bring to the Universal Exposition of 1904 their most interesting products, relics

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

"PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES."

SCULPTURE BY ISIDORE KONTI FOR ONE OF THE MAIN ENTRANCES TO PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

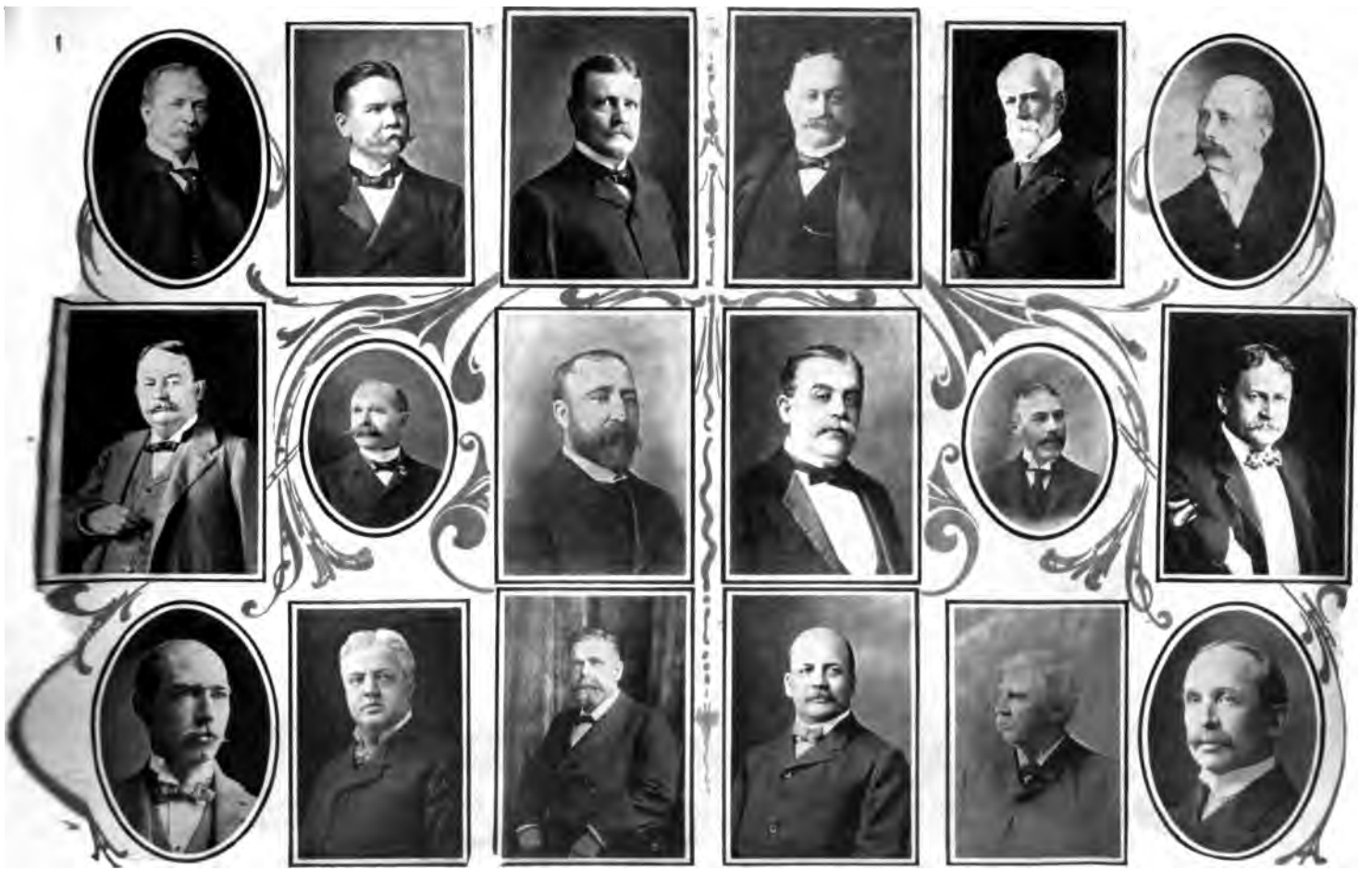
and native customs to show us their home-life and native surrour
Forty acres are set apart upon the shores of a small lake in t
position grounds for the Philippine exhibit, which will cost
$1,000,000; 800 native Filipinos of many tribes will live upon this
vation for the season, carrying on their domestic arts as in their
land. Hawaii will show her advanced civilization alongside th
dences of the primitive life of the natives of a few years back.
Rico will give a demonstration of the new impetus that has come
people with a change of Government.

The Cascade Gardens, the central feature of the World's Fa
far surpass such well-remembered beauty spots at other exposit
the Court of Honor, the Chateau de'Eau and the Court of Fou
The great circular Hall of Festivals, 200 feet in diameter, with dor
feet above ground, upon its elevated site; the lofty colonnades
many sculptures, extending east and west and terminating in be
refreshment pavilions; the three series of great cascades descend
long slope, the wide stretches of lawn embroidered with flowers
broad basin of water in the foreground will together form a pic
unsurpassed grandeur. This whole feature will represent the ex
ture of $1,000,000. Its transcendent beauty by day will be char
an even more wondrous spectacle at night when the glow of ele
lends its enchanting influence to the rich composition of flower
waterfalls, architecture and sculpture. Electrical effects never
seen will be employed in the production of this fascinating picture
will extend over a space of half a mile in a great semi-circle, o
greater length if we count the several communicating courts.

The courts or avenues which lie between the large buildings
"main picture" of the Exposition are generally 300 feet wide, exc
the grand court which has a width of 600 feet. All of these cou
adorned with large trees, shrubs, flowers and statuary. Sunken garde
features in some of the courts and in others are the broad wate
for pleasure craft.

Those experts who provide the amusement features of a great
sition are setting a new standard in the development of "The I
They have seized upon the new things in science and art to height
novelty of their many shows and alongside the replicas of ancient
and places will be the most modern of scenic productions, the fantas
wierd, the picturesque and artistic. Chicago and Buffalo had
Midways, but the Pike at St. Louis, a mile long, with two m
frontage will be a far more brilliant achievement, costing many n
of dollars.

Historic buildings figure prominently in the landscape of the W



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Fair. France reproduces the Grand Trianon at Versailles, with ten acres of surrounding gardens and by-buildings. Great Britain reproduces the Orangery of Kensington Place. Japan reproduces the castle of Nagoya, one of the most famous buildings of that country. "Hardscrabble," a log cabin built in St. Louis County, Mo., by General Ulysses S. Grant, in the year 1854, and which for a time was his home, has been brought entire into the World's Fair grounds and stands near the Palace of Art. The Mississippi State building is a reproduction of Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis. The New Jersey State building is a reproduction of Ford's old tavern at Morristown which served as Washington's headquarters for a time during the Revolutionary War. The Louisiana State building is a fac-simile of the Cabildo or town house of New Orleans in which the formal transfer of the Louisiana territory from Spain to France and France to the United States took place December 20, 1803. Germany is reproducing for use as her national building at the Fair the famous castle of Charlottenburg. California's building is a replica of the old Spanish mission buildings of that state. The Burns societies are reproducing the cottage at Ayr, Scotland, in which the poet was born, to be headquarters of the societies. The Connecticut building is an old colonial residence, the original of which is the Sigourney mansion in Hartford. The Massachusetts building is the Longfellow home. Virginia will reproduce Monticello, the home of President Jefferson, during whose administration the Louisiana Purchase was made. It is probable that Tennessee will reproduce The Hermitage, the home of President Jackson.

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CASCADES AND HALL OF FESTIVALS.

This is the Centerpiece of the Exposition. One million dollars is the cost of the great central spectacle, known as the Cascade Gardens. Concerts will be held in the Festival Hall, $450,000 having been appropriated for music.

South Carolina expects to reproduce the home of General Wade Hampton.

Other noteworthy buildings are the Temple of Fraternity, resembling a great Greek temple, the headquarters of the fraternal societies; the T. P. A. Building, the headquarters of the Travelers Protective Association; the House of Hoo-Hoo, the organized lumbermen of the United States and Canada.

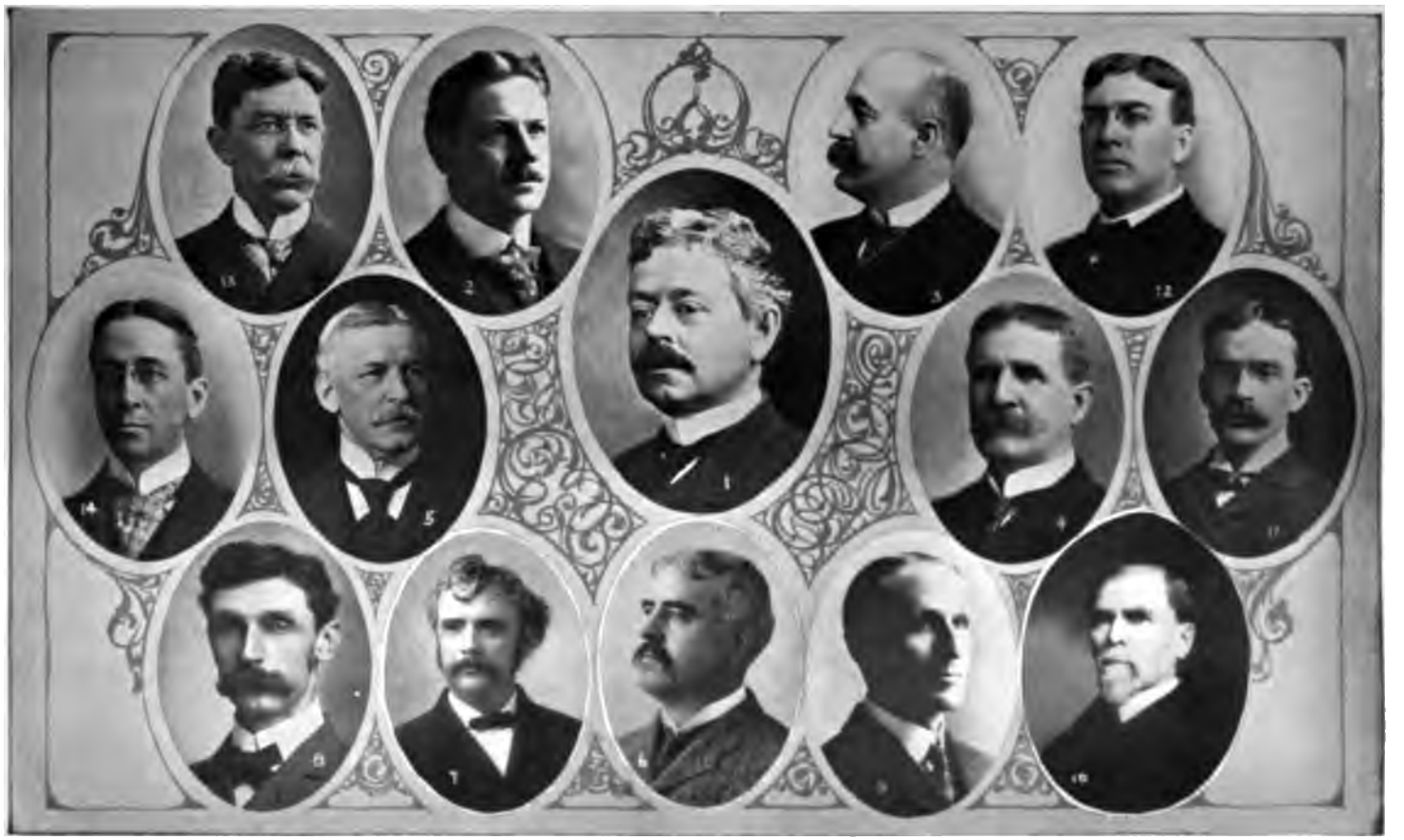
The United States Government has never participated so extensively in an exposition. Besides giving $5,000,000 to the general fund, appropriations for exhibits were made aggregating nearly $1,500,000 more. The Government building is the largest exposition structure ever built at federal expense, and in addition to this are the Fisheries building, the outdoor exhibits of large guns, the United States War Field Hospital, the United States Marine Corps, the Indian exhibit and the six-acre field map.

The public may prepare for a surprise in the magnificent display of decorative statuary. One hundred American sculptors are to be represented in the completed exposition at a cost of $500,000. On the Terrace of States, about the Cascades and lagoons, in the great courts and upon and about all the stately palaces will appear the sculptor's artistic work, the finishing touches of the Exposition. Mural paintings about the entrances and in the loggias will heighten the charm of the completed picture.

Two noteworthy monuments contribute to the decoration of the main avenues. One of these, the Louisiana Purchase monument, stands opposite the Grand Basin in the center of the main picture. It is 100 feet high with shaft 17 feet in diameter. The American Peace Society contributes another, which stands in the western end of the transverse avenue between the Palaces of Machinery and Transportation. They are of elaborate design, embellished with groups of statuary.

The completeness of the Universal Exposition of 1904 will be noted by the observing visitor. In order that every department shall be complete, many outdoor exhibits not suitable for indoor installation have been arranged. Among these are the outdoor railway exhibits next to the great Palace of Transportation; the steam shovel exhibit; the steam crane lifting a locomotive; the great floral clock with face 100 feet in diameter, north of the Agriculture building; the six-acre rose garden; the irrigation system, occupying four acres; the two-acre strawberry exhibit, showing 400 varieties; the outdoor forestry display; the Ceylon tea garden; the mining gulch, in which methods of mining, oil-well drilling, etc., are shown.

The largest organ in the world is a part of the equipment of the Hall



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"GOTHIC ART."

BY JOHANN EHLERT, FOR PALACE OF ART.

of Festivals. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 3,500, and here will be held the vocal and orchestral concerts.

Visitors will find ample facilities for traveling, not only to and from the Exposition, but for moving about the grounds. Eight or ten entrances are provided, all reached directly by the street railway systems or by the steam railways. All these entrances are connected by the electric railway within the grounds. As the Exposition requires a six-mile fence to enclose it, it will be seen that this railway is necessarily quite a pretentious affair. It is over six miles long, winding in and out among the buildings, and taking the passenger to within a convenient distance of every important object of interest. In addition to the main line are many branch lines, in the form of miniature railways. Wheel-chairs at 50 cents an hour will take visitors through buildings and in other places where other methods are impracticable.

In the matter of hotels the Exposition itself has taken the lead, and by its authority a concessionaire is building a mammoth hostelry upon the World's Fair grounds to lodge and feed 6,000 persons a day. Near the various entrances other large hotels are in course of construction. The permanent hotels of St. Louis are also being increased by the addition of the great fire-proof Hotel Jefferson on Twelfth street and many others of smaller capacity. As in all cities where expositions are held, the private homes generally will be opened to visitors, so that no one need pay exorbitantly or fare unsatisfactorily while attending the Exposition.

The World's Fair had its inception in the desire of leading men to celebrate fittingly the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase This notable event in American history may well be regarded as secondary only to the Declaration of Independence, for the acquisition of the Louisiana territory was the first step in expansion, which made possible the extension of the boundaries of the United States to the Pacific Ocean. The purchase was made during the Administration of President Jefferson in 1803. The territory, originally belonging to France by reason of her explorations and colonization, was held by Spain from 1763 to 1800, when Napoleon Bonaparte secretly re-acquired it. Three years later, April 30, 1803, as a result of negotiations by Robert R. Livingston, United States Minister to France, the treaty of sale from France to the United States was signed by Barbe-Marbois, the representative of Napoleon, Minister Livingston and James Monroe, Mr. Monroe having been sent by the president to assist Livingston. The acquired territory extended from the Mississippi River to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and the area was about one

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million square miles. The purchase brought peace and prosperity to the settlers along the Mississippi and its tributaries, in whose behalf the negotiations were undertaken. The plan of Jefferson contemplated only the purchase of the city and island of New Orleans, but Napoleon was found to be in a mood to sell the vast territory, a proposition which Livingston did not hesitate to accept.

The Exposition therefore has behind it a patriotic sentiment as well as the enterprising spirit of the largest city in the Purchase. After much agitation and the awakening of popular interest throughout the fourteen states and territories which have been organized from the Purchase, a convention of 93 delegates awarded to St. Louis the honor and the responsibility of holding the Exposition. St. Louis business men accepted this honor and subscribed $5,000,000 for the general fund. To this sum $5,000,000 more was added by the sale of St. Louis municipal bonds. The Congress of the United States appropriated $5,000,000 besides large sums for buildings and exhibits. The Exposition was organized May 2, 1901, with the Honorable David R. Francis as president, William H. Thompson, treasurer, Walter B. Stevens, secretary, and a full complement of other officers. The site, embracing part of Forest Park, was selected June 25, 1901. The first stake marking the beginning of the exposition was driven by Treasurer Thompson, September 3, 1901, and the first ground was broken for a building December 20 of the same year, President Francis lifting the first shovelful.

President McKinley, a firm believer in the advantages to be derived from expositions, issued a proclamation August 20, 1901, inviting all nations to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. President Roosevelt has been no less earnest in advancing the great enterprise, and through the Department of State has paved the way for the participation of the nations of the world. Seven nations will spend a half million dollars or more each upon their respective exhibits, while many others will spend large sums with the view of having complete displays of their products and resources. Over fifty nations will participate.

The many large buildings are illustrated and described elsewhere, and other illustrations show a few of the many state and special buildings, with engravings of the decorative statuary.

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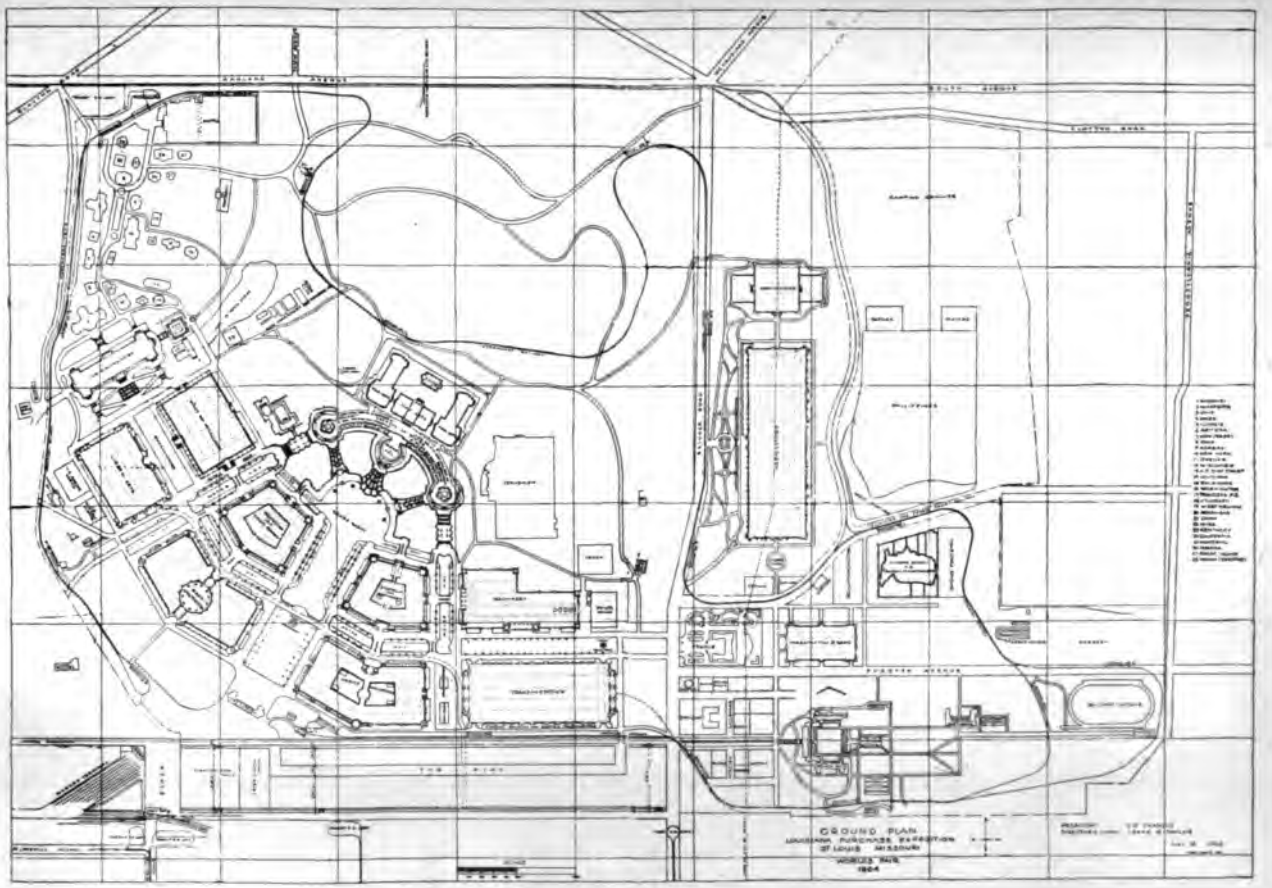

PLAN OF THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.

The City of St. Louis.

The fourth city in population in the United States, the chief city of the Mississippi Valley, St. Louis, is in all other respects what these distinguishing facts imply. It is the chief commercial and financial center for the people of twenty States. The founding of St. Louis was planned by men of foresight and determination, who saw the possibilities of greatness through the sure development of a vast territory. From a trading post it early became a manufacturing town, and production and commerce combined to advance her prosperity. Eight thousand factories, great and small, make up the list of her productive industries. While many cities are famed each for some great specialty, such as steel, cotton goods, furniture, wire, pottery or other manufactured product, St. Louis is the chief city in many lines. Here are the two largest tobacco factories of the world, the greatest shoe manufactories, the largest brick works, the largest lead works, the largest cracker factory, largest brewery in America, largest iron rail factory, largest sewer pipe factory, largest terra cotta factory, largest stove and range works, largest jeans clothing factory, largest tinware and stamping plant, and largest street car factories in the world.

The wholesale and jobbing trade of St. Louis is no less formidable in its proportions. Here are situated the two largest hardware houses in the world, the largest drug house, largest woodenware house and the largest exclusively carpet house. Twenty-four lines of railways have terminals here, and with the Mississippi River steamers transport the vast commerce that spreads over a score of States.

Well organized industry and extensive commerce bespeak other things, of which the people of St. Louis are no less proud. Her school system is abreast of the times, her religious life is well fostered, and her advance in culture and refining influences corresponds with her material growth. The city is well supplied with public parks. The absence of frame dwellings is quickly noticed by visitors to the city. An almost fire-proof construction of buildings prevails throughout the city. A great conflagration such as has visited other cities is now a practical impossibility in St. Louis.

St. Louis is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, twelve miles below its confluence with the Missouri, and is 432 feet above sea level. The city covers a wide area of low hills and shallow valleys, having 62½ square miles or 40,000 acres within her limits. The frontage on the Mississippi is twenty miles, and one street of the city (Broadway) is twenty miles long. The water supply is derived from the swift current of the Mississippi River at the Chain of Rocks above the city. Here it is taken from mid-stream, pumped into vast settling basins and then distributed through the mains. The rolling land upon which St. Louis is situated gives excellent drainage and consequent good health to the inhabitants.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ST. LOUIS.

This is the first publication of a view of St. Louis showing the location of the World's Fair grounds. The shape of the city is nearly that of the cross section of a double convex lens. The business portion is at the eastern side of the city near the Mississippi River. The World's Fair grounds are at the opposite side directly west from the principal business portion, the greater part of the grounds lying in St. Louis county. By electric railway the ride is thirty-five minutes. The long graceful sweep of the river around the city affording a long stretch of levee, has had much to do with the importance of St. Louis as a river trade, and its rapid growth as a city.

ST. LOUIS UNION STATION.

This magnificent railway depot was opened September 1, 1894. It is one of the largest in the world, covering over eleven acres. The north frontage is 606 feet and the train shed 700 feet long, contains thirty-two tracks. The clock tower is 232 feet high. The construction is of the most enduring type, Bedford limestone being used for the exterior walls. The interior is magnificent with mosaics and frescoes. The station is between 18th and 20th streets on the south side of Market Street. The cost of this great structure was $6,500,000 and it is used by twenty-two railway companies.

THE ST. LOUIS (EADS) BRIDGE.

Seven years were occupied in the construction of this great engineering work over the Mississippi. It was designed by Captain James B Eads, and the contract for the masonry was let in August, 1867. The structure was completed for travel May 23, 1874. The event was marked by a great celebration on July 4. The middle arch has a span of 520 feet and the two side arches each 502 feet. It is a two-story bridge, the lower story having a double track steam railway, and the deck a highway seventy-five feet wide. The bridge is 6,220 feet long and the exact cost was $6,536,730

CITY HALL ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public buildings in St. Louis, the City Hall is the grandest and costliest. It is built of buff brick and granite, and is four stories high, *with much architectural ornamentation.* It was begun in 1891 and its construction paid for out of the regular city revenues. It fronts *250 feet on Market Street and 358 feet on* Twelfth Street. It has cost $1,750,000, and the outlay will have amounted to *$2,000,000 when it is entirely finished.* The grounds surrounding it are the equivalent of two city blocks.

BROADWAY AT LOCUST STREET.

This view shows the heart of the retail district of St. Louis. This city is quite like other great cities of America in the number of its large department stores, vast retail houses that combine twenty or more stores under one roof and one ownership. The district is spread out over a dozen streets that cross one another near this point. Broadway is the widest of these thoroughfares and is one of the longest streets in the world, reaching from the northern to the southern limits of the city, a distance of twenty miles.

A GLIMPSE OF SHAW'S GARDEN.

The Missouri Botanical Garden is one of the show places of St. Louis and is better known by the name of its founder, Henry Shaw. Every plant is labeled with its scientific and popular names, making it an ideal place for the student, as well as an attractive spot to be visited by the general public.

SOME OF THE CITY CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN.
ST. GEORGE'S, EPISCOPAL.
HOLY TRINITY, GERMAN CATHOLIC.
TEMPLE OF SHAARE EMETH, JEWISH.
THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

The religious bodies of St. Louis will unite in welcoming World's Fair visitors to their places of worship, and special efforts will be made to *make the season* one of great religious interest.

"ALL ROADS LEAD TO ST. LOUIS" THE GREAT TRANSPORTATION CENTER OF NORTH AMERICA

Through trains connect St. Louis with every important City and Port of Entry in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and it is the terminal point of all roads entering the City. All trains leaving are made up here. St. Louis is the largest city on the Mississippi River and the chief Port of the sixteen thousand miles of navigable water ways of the Mississippi System.

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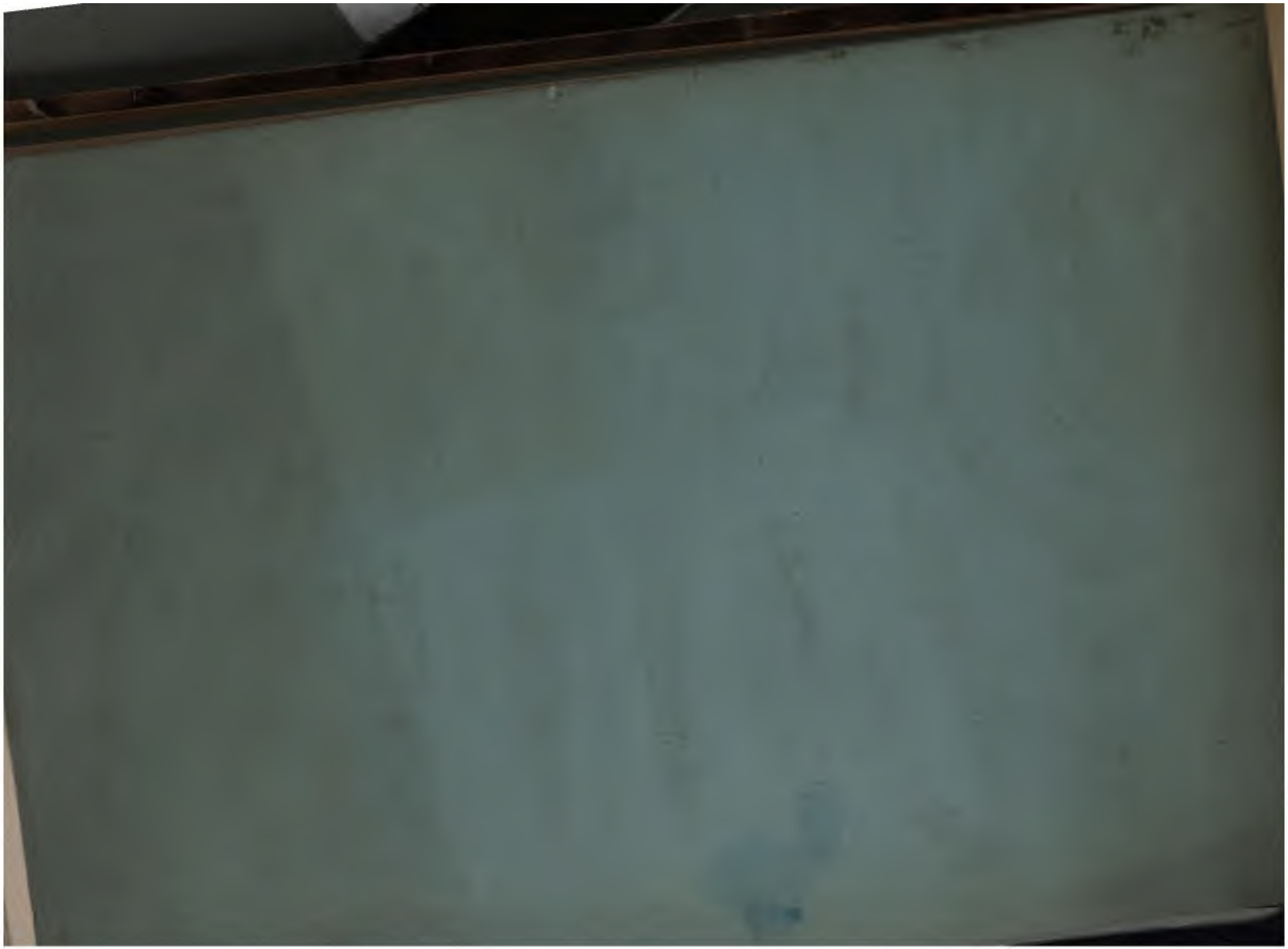

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